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Wenther Forecast for Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 - For Oklahema and Indian Pair: violer: west winds. For Missouri: Partly cloudy: nontheast winds. For Nebraska: Partly cloudy: cooler in western pertion; variable winds.

Par Kansas: Partly cloudy; cooler in eastern po-For Colorado: Partly cloudy; warmer in extreme northern portion; west winds,

THE ORACLE HAS SPOKEN.

Mr. Bryan, the oracle, having spoken, it will be interesting to consider what Mr. Bryan said. He does not exactly allege that the Democrats forced the Republicans and the country into war with Spain, but he intimates as much and then takes great credit for the self-sacrificing action of his party in supporting a conflict which was bound to give "temporary advantage to the party in power.

In the light of the record which the Democratic party has made in war history it is a little singular-that Mr. Bryan or anyone cise could have mustered up courage enough to raise again the question of where credit ought to be bestowed. At the Democratic national convention of 1896 the following resolution in relation to Cuba was incorporated in the party platform: "We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence." At the Republican pationa convention in the same year the following became part of the party platform; "The government of Spain, having lost control of

Cuba, we believe that the government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the Island," On the one hand, we find a meaningless expression of sympathy, and on the other, a declaration for such actual intervention as would give Cuba her independence, and, starting from this point, every action of the Republican party has been towards the desired purpose and every action of the Democratic party has been away from it.

In the deliberations preceding the actuar declaration of war the Democrats in congress became very belligerent. With the purpose of gaining strength through pandering to the war sentiment of the country they did their best to precipitate a struggle before the country was ready for it and beere the usual and ordinary means of diplo-

had been exhausted. But when the anal administration actually had ged into conflict a sudden revulsion ed to seize these war-like gentlemen. r giving a slow and grudging support the imperative war measures which swed the first appropriation of fifty mills for national defense, they lined themves up solidly against the war revenue il and sought by every means in their ower to hamper and delay the things necseary in bringing the war to a successful ermination. Along this line we can think of nothing better than the arraignment made by the Washington Times, a thorough Bryan organ, in an editorial from

which we quote as follows: "The result is plain. What was intended to be, and what was originally, a purely American war has degenerated in the eves of the country into a Republican war with all that that implies. The Republican president stands before the world to-day as one pursuing a patriotic policy in the teeth of unreasoning Democratic opposition. When victory comes to him, and Spain is humbled in the dust; when America's possessions are enriched by the addition of Hawali, the Philippines, Porto Rico and perhaps the Canaries, Mr. McKinley can rise and truthfully say: 'This is my work-mine and the Republican party's. As we saved the Union in 1861, so now we glorify it with victory. Ours the triumph ours the shotly durinding a majority of the new house of representatives. And the people on the 8th of November will cry " 'Amen!" ' "

It is seldom that one finds history and prophecy so truly united as in the fulfillment of the prediction of this Bryan Democratic journal, but without comment we pass from it to a second utterance of Sir Oracle, in which he asserts that an administration which conducts a successful war is sure to win. In this Mr. Bryan is flying in the face of history. The war upon which a pational administration is retained in power must be one which not only has been successful in results, but also intelligent and right in its manner of concuct. Once uson a finte the Democratic party was turned out of the national admin stration right at the heels of a successful war, and from that circumstance we may sudge of how the country is disposed to look on a minority party when it marks its course

with high patriotism. A Democratic administration, President Polk's, forced the Mexican war and there was a solid Democratic vote in congress approving the act, while the Whirs, who had opposed the conflict, either absented themselves or remained silent. However, when hostilities had really begun, the Whigs did not, like the Democrats in the recent congress, seek to hamper the national administration. On the contrary they entered with great spirit into the conflict, voted for everything the administration asked, furnished a majority of the volunteers besides the generals, Scott and Tayler, and in every way sank politics bepeath the questions of untional policy. At the congressional election of 1846 the Whigs were rewarded for this in the election of a Whig congress. Two years later, and at the close of the war, they were further rewarded by the election of Taylor for president, and we find here a direct contradiction to Mr. Bryan's belief that the administration which conducts a successful

war cannot be deposed from power. It is interesting to remember, too, that in the election of 1848 there was a question of territorial expansion not entirely disthen, as now, the people were indisposed to request: Please pay the conductor. We which rightfully belonged to them. We are years, and now we are asked to pay the assured by Mr. Bryan that "neither can conductor. If this thing keeps on we shall

the election be regarded as an indorsement of any definite foreign policy," and the absurdity of such a statement reveals itself when we remember the things of tremendous importance accomplished in this line by the present administration. President McKinley has annexed Hawali and Porto Rico, and has clearly announced his intention of annexing the Philippines. If any issue at all was before the people in the recent election it was one of foreign policy. To say that the people did not pass upon t is equivalent to saying that the American people do not know what they want and that they voted without light or reason.

A REPORT ON CUBA.

The value of appointing a special commis ioner to make an investigation of the general conditions of Cuba, for the instruction f the president and congress in dealing with the problems of that island is appaent in the report submitted by Mr. Robert P. Porter, the well known statistician. So far the report deals only with general onditions, but this presentation of facts will be supplemented by a number of spe cial reports bearing upon particular indus tries, conditions or localities. The sum to tal of matter, as gathered and presented by such an experienced and practical man as Mr. Porter, should be of great service to the administration.

The most urgent recommendation made by Mr. Porter is that concerning the revision of the Cuban tariffs. While it has been known that Spain's systm of taxation has inflicted exorbitant burdens upon the people, it is shown by Mr. Porter that Spain has not been the principal beneficiary of the system, but has allowed agents and officials to absorb a large proportion of the taxes that should have gone into the government coffers. The robbery of Spain by her colonial representatives has been well known but the extent of the imposition has not been made so clear by any other investigator. Mr. Porter estimates that the taxes can be more equitably distributed, and that they may, under the American system, be reduced about 60 per cent and still yield quite enough to sustain the military and civil government of the island until such a time as a permanent local government may be established,

Mr. Porter is doubtless right when h says that little progress can be made in the line of new developments, especially from the investment of United States money, until there is a revision of the tariff and a positive arrangement of tariff and other taxation. That once accomplished, he believes the next important step will be the construction of a railway from one end of the island to the other, with di verging lines connecting with the principal cities, especially the ports.

This report is particularly gratifying in its indication of revival among the native industries. Labor is in demand for the mines and plantations, and much has already been done to relieve Havana of the idle and dangerous element in that city by taking laborers to Santiago and other provinces, where activities have been reumed. Many of the Cubans, of course, are not in physical condition to resume hard toil but these will be improved gradnally under the administration of affairs by the United States.

The most discouraging aspect of the report is the revelation of prevailing ignorance among the lower classes. One of the most potent influences of American supervision will be the gradual elimination of easte and the simultaneous development of the lower classes by a more liberal and more general system of popular education,

WHAT HAS BECOME OF POPULISM?

The decline of Populism is just now attracting much attention, and those who love the study of politics by the comparative method are calling up the specters of parties departed and forgotten, the Know Nothings, the Greenbackers, the Free Soilers, to whose ghostly company the shade of the People's party is hastening. One feature of the situation has, however been little commented on-the sucking of the lifeblood of Populism by the Demoracy.

The Democratic party is essentially parasitic. A party of opposition for forty vears, it has strengthened its vocal organs and atrophied its brains. It originates nothing; it thrives on the failures of other organizations.

The Democracy of old always kicked, but it did it in a genteel and dignified way. It had a heavy Southern element of men who were gentlemen by instinct; and they toned it down. But anon the Populist arose and brayed and Democracy heard him. The Populist kicked, and there followed the fall of plastering and the jingling of broken glass. The time-honored kick of Democ racy became weak and feeble-a mere ca ress by contrast. Republicans recognized the difference and became somewhat tender to their old foes, exchanging coffee for tobacco across the lines.

The Democracy awoke suddenly to the fact that its occupation was vanishing. It took a rapid survey of the situation and did the only truly Democratic thing to do It appropriated the essence of Populism leaving only the accidents to the brethrer of the long beards. Therein was illustrated the essentially parasitic nature of Democracy referred to, and the fundamental compatibility of all forms of organized discontent and pessimlem. Incidentally it showed how exceedingly difficult it is in these days of centralization for an organization which howls calamity in ten states to survive when placed in direct competitien with one prepared to howl calamity in forty-five states.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Everybody in Kansas knows Eugene Ware's "Washerwoman's Song," and those who have the poems of "Ironquill" are aware that Judge N. C. McFarland took exception to the writer's lack of theology. But how many know that the poem has had the honor of being entered in a theological Index Expurgatorius? For some time "The Washerwoman's Song" appeared in a cectain Fifth Render widely used in Kansas. But the clergy took offense and decided that the influence of such reading must be harmful. They protested to the publisher, and out went the poem, to be replaced, to be sure, by another poem of Mr. Ware's, the choice being left to him. The reader ought at least to carry the stamp: Approved by the clergy.

The public has always known that the Pullman company was on the verge of poverty, since the public is required to pay the salaries of part of the company's servants. But in the case of the Wagner similar from that of the present day. Polk dining cars the company has apparently had practically surrendered to England in | decided to go a step further, for it openly the matter of the Oregon boundary, and prints at the head of its dinner bills the surrender anything in the way of land have been paying the porter all these

soon be asked to pay the brakeman and the president of the company. Or can it e that these notices imply that travelers have been in the habit of beating the company out of their meals, and the emchasis is laid on the word "pay?" The literary editor of the Wagner company ought to make things clearer.

A scientific contemporary solemnly informs us that oysters, even when taken way from the sea, know the exact hour when the tide is rising and approaching their beds, and so of their own accord open their shells to receive their food from the sea. No one doubts it. And even when a thousand miles from the sea the oyster is aware of the precise direction of the sea, and will pick up its bed and strike out for its native country. traveling for days without food and drink. This is the reason why the oyster colony n Western Kansas proved a failure. Although the bivalves were furnished with plenty of salt water, they knew the difference and were unhappy. The oyster s a very remarkable animal.

The English are sturdy good fellows though a trifle slow. They had a poet of good parts named Caedmon, who lived and died about twelve hundred years ago, and his countrymen have just gotten around o the point of giving him a monument We have hitherto expressed ourselves against monuments of stone and brass and in favor of useful memorials, 1f, for instance, the English had realized in Caedmon's own time what a treasure they had in him, and had started a fund to endow chair of Anglo-Saxon even supposing they had raised but a thousand dollars, i would have been a handsome endowment by this time. Suppose you figure out, gen tle reader how much that fund would amount to by this time if it had been invested at six per cent compound interest Mr. Alfred Austin, an imitator of Caedmon inveiled the monument.

You may hear almost any sort of opinon nowadays regarding literary values, Some people regard this as an evidence of literary degeneration, but to others it s mercly a sign of independence. For instance, here is the Critic's Lounger, generally a same sort of fellow, who declares that the four greatest living writers, in the order of their greatness, are: Mark Iwain, Tolstol, Zola and Ruskin, There are doubtless at least a dozen living writers whom any number of cultured people would wish to substitute for one or an other of these four. Moreover, the Lounger has saved himself a chance for escape by not saying at which end of his list he begins,

Mr. Peter Dunean gives in the Richmond Times one of the finest exhibits of grand and lofty lying we have witnessed for many a day. His theme is the Ladrone islands. Peter says they have out there a fruit the smell of which is so terrible that no man can scent it and keep his stomach, but its taste so delicious that no man can try it and abstain from eating intil too full to walk. He tells of a min eral which changes color for all the phases of the weather, and of a flower that open only for five minutes just at midday Peter is indeed a full-leweled, eighteen carat liar, but he ought to know that Marco Polo made the world's record in that department, and that no modern has my show for anything but a red ribbon,

The Publishers' Circular calls attention o a widespread abuse in the choice of titles for books, and especially for novels. It classifies especially the eccentric, the nasty and the profane sorts, of which we ave examples respectively in "The Gods Some Mortals and Lord Wyckenham," "The Woman Who Did" and "If I Were God." Fools are caught by these titles, for the books are often nothing like as outrageous or nasty as the titles promise. Sometimes a really good book is misrepresented to the world by the pandering of its author to the rage for original titles. The Publishers Circular wisely remarks that the best title a short one that really suggests wha the book is about. And the public wonders why publishers do not insist on reas onable titles.

William Archer says some very rationa things in the Pall Mall Gazette regarding the English language. One of these remarks is upon the snobbishness of English men thinking that they are the sole custodians of the language. "Nor must we slanders talk as though we held it in fee s.mp'e, and allowed our trans-Atlantic kins folk merely a conditional usufruct of it Their property in it is as complete and in defeasible as our own; and we should rejoice to accept their aid in the conservation and renovation of this superb and priceless heritage." That is sensible talk The fact is, you may hear more dialect and more distortions of standard society or book English in the British islands than

But when Mr. Archer goes on to talk of the conservation and the renovation of the language, and to speak of both these processes as indispensable, he shows evilence of linguistic dyspepsia. Language grows very much as plants and animals grow. There is such a thing as care and good breeding in language, but in the mair can be depended on to take care of it elf, because it has within it a vital priniple. It is not to be conserved. It is to be permitted to grow under the most faorable circumstances. Watching the na ional language and tinkering it has much the same effect as watching your stomach or your liver and doring it. The result is apt to be derangement.

"If I wanted to play a flim-flam game on anybody I would pick the smartest man in the country," said a man to Topics vesterday. "Just look at Bailey Waggener! Inside of two weeks he was done up by a horse trader and blowed himself guinst a fake sliver mine in Atchison county?"

Having been mentioned in connection with reappointment to his old place as penitentiary director, Pap Eckert, of the Arkansas City Traveler, mays he is so busy at home that he wants nothing and would accept nothing.

Still another Kansas man abroad has ome to fame and glory. Herman D. Crow, late of Winfield, was elected to the state senate in Washington from the Spokane district over an adversary who had been nominated by all three of the silver

The Kansas building at the Omaha fair was sold for \$150. People who were there will remember the Minnesota building built of logs, which was the most attractive of all the state buildings. A Kansas man offered \$1,000 for it with the idea of moving it to Topeka for a home, but Minnesota preferred to donate the build-

ing to Omaha for permanent crection in one of her city parks. The Kansas commissioners had \$4,000 on hand when the exposition closed.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Providence was on the side of the Republicans in Kansas this year. It has developed that three members of the state poard of charities were not confirmed by the senate, and this fact will enable Governor Stanley to give a majority of the board to the Republicans at once upon his inauguration. A majority of the state board of charities means that the beasts and incompetents will be cleaned out of the state institutions in short order.

When Lewelling was trying to steal the Kansas legislature Bob Semple was the adviser who urged the calling out of the state militia. When Webb McNall was talking about defying the orders of the United States courts, Bob Semple wanted the state militia to stand off the United States marshals. When Leedy was defeated at the polls Bob Semple demandedbut hold! There is no longer any state militia and Bob Semple must become a man of peace.

We have listened patiently to all of the explanations of defeat given by the Populist statesmen, but none seems quite so adequate as that suggested by Dr. Smith, of the Topeka insane asylum. It appears beyond any question that the Populist party was suffering from "chronic exhaus ion which appeared periodically every aft rnoon" and also with "a deep-seated melancholy more systematized than it has been since it has been there," not to mention the additional fact that "she was taken with a general weakness before death and seemed to succumb."

Speaking of explanations, Attorney General Boyle has just made one which is calculated to evoke a smile from intelligent people. He says that the Populist party made great gains among the "business men" of the cities in consequence of the manner in which the Populist "business" administration appealed to them, while it lost ground among the farmers who are easily influenced by national affairs. As a matter of fact the Populist party made gains among the jointkeepjers, the loafers and the scum of society to be found in the towns, but no gains whatever among the real business interests of the state This is a fact patent to everybody, and Mr. Boyle makes himself ridiculous when he claims anything to the contrary. On the other hand, the Republican party made great gains among the farmers of Kansas, the brawn, the industry, of the state If in any city in Kansas there is a "bum' ward, including within its population an unusual number of the least desirable, in that ward Leedy made great gains, and the increase was a natural one to an administration which from start to finish has catered to the low and vicious.

Commenting on the returns from the colored regiment in Cuba, which show a majority of two to one for Stanley, the Topeka Capital very pertinently inquires if the Populists are still quite convinced that they were defeated by the stay-at-home

George W. Martin declares that no other state in the Union has had so much to do with the affairs of Kansas as Pennsylvania. "An impression prevails," says he, "that Kansas is the child of New England, and that the Emigrant Ald Society was her chief nurse. Heroic Pennsylvanians, imbued with fairness and justice, nursed Kansas through her territorial period, shielding her from the designs of the slave power, Andrew H. Reeder, Robert J. Walker and John W. Geary were Pennsylvanians sent to Kansas, respectively as governors, by a Democratic administration, and each refused to do the work required of him in forcing slavery upon Kansas, and each left the territory humiliated so far as the powers then could humiliate him. In every walk in life the Pennsylvanian has been in the front in the development of Kansas. The president and secretary of the last territorial council, and the president and secre tary of the last territorial council, and the president and secretary of the first state enate were Pennsylvanians. The president and secretary of the convention of 1859, which practically blocked out the present railway system of the state, were Pennsylvanians. The first railroad iron was laid in Kansas by Pennsylvanians, and the great meat industry in Kansas City, Kas., was started by a Pennsylvania Dutchman. We have had two Pennsylvania governors. Tom Osborn and John A. Martin, and they were about the best. Pennsylvanians have been leaders in everything, except Populism, and thank heaven, the only one involved in that, William A. Peffer, the cleanest one in the outfit, has quit them. It was a Pennsylvanian, whose name marks everything in this region, Kersey Coates, who stood as a beacon light, with his life in his hand every day, on these hills at the entrance to Kansas, giving advice, comfort and help to every free-soil man entering the territory in defiance of his pro-slavery surroundings Pennsylvania presidents were the first to give character to our state university and agricultural college. Pennsylvania missionaries were the first among the Indians of Kansas, and our most important tribe, the Shawnees, were descendants of those who made the treaty with William Penn. A Pennsylvanian fathered the admission of Kansas into the Union, and the Wilmot provise was the first shot fired against the extension of slavery. We might relate incidents by the column, showing the relation of mother and child between Pennsyl-

vania and Kansas, "But there is one startling historical fact that no one seems to think of. And that is that Pennsylvania was an overwhelming Democratic state until the attempt to force the Lecompton constitution upon the people of Kansas in 1858. The issue was literally transferred from the bloody and barren plains of the territory of Kansas to the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and there it was fought to a finish. And ever since Pennsylvania has been an overwhelmingly Republican state. If Governor Hastlngs had thought of where the Republicanism of Pennsylvania came from he would have given himself a few days more and bit Kansas. He owed an effort to a wonderfully beautiful child, which has been floundering in political dirt and idiocy for a few years, but which, we can assure him, will put on some clean clothes next Jan-

uary." Hanna and Dingley on Tariff.

From the Chicago Post. In connection with the coming session of congress the question of tariff and revenue legislation has been raised in certain quarters. Senator Hanna has expressed the oninion in an interview published in Cleveand that the war revenue measure must be revised, though many of its features will have to be retained. We have been increasing our exports and decreasing imports, and under these circumstances the ordinary tariff law cannot, in Schator Hanna's judgment, be expected to yield all the of city charities. All commissions and bread fer pickin' cotton."

needed revenue. Personally he favors a permanent duty on tea and coffee, believ-ing that the indirect method of taxation is the least objectionable, but he repeats that t will be necessary to adhere to some of the direct taxes imposed by the war reve-

nue legislation. No one, however, should jump at the con lusion that Senater Hanna expects the present congress to deal with this complex problem at the short session now approach ng. We do not believe he really enter tains a different opinion from that of Con gressman Dingley, the author of our present tariff law, who has also been express-ing his opinions with reference to probable changes in our revenue legislation

Dingley is certain that for at least a year longer the war revenue act wil ntinue in force unchanged, except per hans as to a few minor purely administra-The revenue produced by he extraordinary taxes is still greatly needed. In October the war expenditure exceeded the war revenue by about \$14. 000,000, and this month they promise to \$10,600,000 in excess. Repeal or even substantial modification is therefore out of the question at this time or in the near future

As for the vague statements now current n relation to impending tariff revision Congressman Dingley declares them to be groundless. The coming session is limited o three months, and that brief period will occupied in passing appropriation bills. needful army legislation and some indis ensable laws for the future government of Hawaii. Add ordinary routine matters and the discussion of the peace treaty, to say nothing about the Nicaragua canal project, and it becomes plain that congress will be in no position to deal with the

Mr. Dingley we observe does not be lieve that an extra session of the new congress is either necessary or desirable but he fails to mention the currency que tion, but it is one imperatively calling for consideration and settlement

Waring's Legacy to Cuba.

From the New York Mail and Express. The lamentable death of Colonel Waring finds a public consolation in the announced completion of his report on Cuba before the dreaded disease of the tropics laid him ow. The unexpected fact is but another and a final illustration of the thoroughness with which he devoted his energies to everything that enlisted his great talents as a sanitary engineer. As he was ill when e arrived at home on Tuesday last, it is to be assumed that his statement was in its present condition when he left the

This report in itself constitutes a monument to the memory of the man such as would probably please, him best. But looking forward, we can see in imagination another. There stands to-day in a conspicuous place in the Cuban capital a statue of the engineer who gave to Havana its splendid water suppy-drawn from the many miles away and the only mark of modern civilization of which the inhabitants are justly proud.

Assuming that the plans perfected by Colonel Waring for the cleaning of Cuban cities will be adopted, and that his confident hope concerning their efficacy minimizing contagious and infectious disease will be realized, a statue of Waring should arise in the redeemed capital, as a joint tribute from Cuban and American gratitude-since yellow fever in this coun-

try invariably has its origin in the island, Many a monument stands in many a apital, commemorating men less worthy and achievements less notable. Colonel Waring fell a victim of the very disease to the elimination of which he had devoted his ripe ability. His plans have for their object the wholesale rescue of human life and the safeguarding of international commerce. His death was the death of a enlisted in the cause of humanity and science. His statue should adorn in

What the Protocol Says.

From the New York Sun. The government has done well to make public the exact language of the Day-Cam-bon protocol of August 12, because it disposes of any Spanish assumptions that in demanding all the Philippines we have virally violated that protocol Spanish pretensions, a part of the Europea press has talked of us as if we were a na-

tion of footpads.

Article III. of the protocol says that "the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." That is abso lutely the only stipulation in regard to these islands, and the only reference to them in the document. How does it imply that Spain's sovereignty over them is to continue? With any such implication there could have been no ground for determining their future government by a subsequent peace. Any disinterested person must admit that there is no more intimation in the protocol that the future government of the Philippines would be Spanish than that it would be American, The only provision fo controlling any part of the islands is one in our favor, while the historic fact is that when the protocol was signed, we held the sent of government of the group under our guns, and actually took possession of it be fore the orders to suspend hostilities and make the protocol operative reached Manila.

Incidentally the publication of the tex of the protocol discloses the accuracy of the synopsis of it originally made known but any disquieting thought that there might be some phrase in it to bolster up the Spanish view must now vanish. There is nothing of the sort there, nor has Spain ever been able to trump up the slightest evidence of a tacit concession outside the protocol that her sovereignty over the Phil ippines should be conceded. It was left for treaty of peace to decide what should be done with the Philippines, and for perfectly sound reasons we have found that it i incumbent on us to keep them.

Baltimore's New Charter. Baltimore is about to make experiments in search of improved municipal government by means of a new and improved charter. It is to go in force gradually beginning with next May, when a mayor s to be elected, together with other offi cers, all of whom except the mayor will take office at once, while he will wait for the expiration of the term of the present mayor, next November, before assuming his duties. With the general elections past. Baltimoreans are beginning to look forward to the establishment of their new local government and plan concerning its

operations. Provision is made for the separation of local issues from those presented in state and national contests. Not only are the terms of the mayor and most other elective officers four years and timed to expire in odd years, but the elections ar to be held in the spring. The New York rule with regard to street franchises is accepted, and hereafter ro grants can be made in perpetuity, but only for twentytive years, and then to the highest bidder at a price approved by the board of esti-The people elect a mayor, a con troller and a president of the upper cham ber, and two chambers, one consisting of light members elected from four districts and the president, and the other of twenty-four members. The terms of the coun cilmen are four years, while the aldermen elected, one from each ward, serve

two years. The mayor has the appointment of sixty-three officers, being heads of depart-ments and members of boards, and these men have the naming of all subordinates Among his appointments are two commissioners of finance, a tax collector, a city solicitor, three fire commissioners, health commissioner, an inspector of buildings, a street cleaning commissioner, a water engineer and four other member of a water board, a harbor engineer and four other members of a harbor board, five park commissioners, nine members of the board of education and nine supervisors

boards composed of more than one person nust contain a representative of the party which cast the next to the highest vote at the election of the mayor. This provision, however, does not apply to the chool board, whose members are supposed to be named by the mayor without regard to their politics or their religion Most of the terms of commissioners are o arranged that in the boards there will always be a minority of experienced holdprosecution of public work.

Some Immigration Figures.

rom the New York Times. The "Immigration Restriction League" as compiled an analytic statement of the figures of immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30 and for the preceding one. Some of the features of comparison are interesting.

The total immigration remains almost exactly the same. The falling off this year is 1,532, and this is almost exactly equaled by the increase in the number lebarred from entrance, which is We still managed, however, to add 229, 290 persons to our population. Despite the restrictions imposed, there was no change the percentage of illiteracy among per ons over 15 years of age, the ratio still standing at 23 per cent. The immigration from Northwestern Europe-England, Ger nany, France and Scandinavia-fell off from 38 per cent to 3 per cent, while that rom Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland and Russia advanced from 52 per cent to 57 per ent, changes which will generally be regarded as not very favorable. The average mount of money brought in however, ros from \$15 to \$17, while the average of illitercy, though the same for the total, was ower for all the immigrants except the tallans, with whom it was larger. With these prevailing conditions, lition of three-tenths of 1 per cent to our opulation by immigration is not calculated

to arouse any serious apprehension. A Dazzling Prospect.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. What is almost an intoxication of pleas ire visits the St. Louis Republic as it reviews the many blessings of the late elec-Missouri will boss the job in the next national convention. But there is more gladness, and nearer at hand, "Missouri is entitled to the honor of leading the minority in the national house of representaives," remarks our gleeful, not to say prancing contemporary. Leading a minority supposed to be a splendid achievement for Missouri. To march to the field at the head of Alabama, Utah, and the rest, and then to retire, with the knowledge that the other side has at least 300 otes, is a dazzling conception, provided Missouri Bourbonism is still intact. Repubicans are decidedly in favor of putting Missouri Democrats at the head of th Democratic convention, and to lead the small end of congress. Missouri Bourbonsm defles the world when it comes to handling and perpetuating minorities. All that grand old Missouri, old rye and another tumble on the old ratio.

The New Voting Machine.

rom the New York World. Rochester was the first city in New York and undoubtedly the first city of its size in the country to make known the reult of its election, the total vote of over 27,000 having been fully counted within an hour after the closing of the polls. This was the work of the new voting nachine, of which an interesting account is given in our news columns. The seveny-three machines in use in the seventy three election districts of Rochester appear to have worked without a hitch, to have facilitated the casting of the vote

done what is claimed for it, it will obtain a wider recognition The Wild Huntsman of Cranbury.

should be any error in the counting.

rom the New York Sun. The New Jersey village of Cranbury was filled with alarm last week by the performances of a wild huntsman of the name Kind friends of the wild huntsman had

ollected some real rabbits at Cranbury. everything was made easy for him. Wit hounds he entered the warren. He came back without the dogs. is supposed that they must have been foolhardy, or that the huntsman mistock We wonder if this Cranbury dog destroyer

s a relative of the Mr. Cleveland who, according to archaeologists, came from once went out hunting tariff barons. When he hunt was over the tariff barons brought him back in their bag.

Business After the Elections.

from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind. Dem.). Security values have been strengthened naterially by the results of the elections which have averted the possibility of rad-ical financial legislation for several years to come. Stocks moved up sharply on Thursday, and for the week have recovered a large part of the slow losses experienced ince the culmination of the summer's rise. Sales have been of unusual volume, but in onds all records have been broken-the volume of business in this department on the New York exchange aggregating \$33. 946,000, against the previous high record of \$24,500,000. Bond prices are also higher ail around, and altogether it has been a week of great expansion in Wall street confidence if not in that of business at large.

At It Again. From the New York Sun. The dogs are barking at the pyramid

again. The Occopus is executing an eight

foot movement. The Money Devil capers

and devils riotously. Leedy of Kansas has een pitched from his throne. With the Voice of Prophecy. From the Beston Herald. General Grosvenor insists that it will

again be Speaker Reed unanimously, and General Grosvenor is a pretty good political arithmetic man.

on the Chicago News (Ind.). New Jersey produced a fair-sized Republican majority, which ought to convince the Hon. Stephen Grover Cleveland that there

is some expanding going on in spite of his

Some Things I'd Hate to Bc. I'd hate to be a human pig.
One of those things you know.
That leave broad trails of nicotine
Wherever they may go.
You ere them in the crowded cars,
Where they the fact ignere

You'll find them at the play where they Crosed in and out, nor care.

A rap for rights that should belong To other people there.

They curve their chows and exhale The odars of their swigs.

I'd hate to be a member of The race of human plgs.

I'd hate to be a numan pen.
I'd hate to be an ape.
I'd hate to be a fool who lived
But to display his shape;
I'd hate to be a donkey or
A poor old brimite cow;
And, lantly, I would hate to be
A big, fat turkey now.
— Cleveland Leatedr.

One on the Legislature.

From the Atlanta Constitutio As the representative of a Georgia coun-

ty, which is always well represented, was leaving home to assume his honorable duties, one of his aged colored constituents "Marse Ben, you gwine ter de legislatur?

"Yes, that's where I'm bound. "En you gwine ter make laws fer de peo

"That's what they tell me." "Er how much will you git a day fer

"My Lawd" exclaimed the astonished old man. "En des ter think-all I gits is 40 cents a day fer plowin', en only meat en

UNSPOKEN.

A word unspeken, a hand unpressed, A look unseen, a thought unguessed; And souls that were kindred may live apart, Never to meet or know the truth, Never to know how heart bear with heart In the dim past days of a wasted youth.

She shall not know how his pulses leapt As she leaned to give him the jasmine wreath She felt his breath, and her face flushed red. With the passionate love that choked her breath. And saddens her life now her youth is dead.

And murmurs a name beneath her breath. At women and love in the open day, And at night time kines, with bitter teart, A faded fragment of jasmine spray, - Philipleiphia Item.

ANNE.

Her eyes he like the violets, Ablow in Sudbury lane; When she doth smile, her face is aweet As blossom after rain, With grief I think of my gray hairs,

And wish me young again;

In comes she through the dark old door Upon this Sabbath day And she doth bring the tender wind That sings in bush and tree And hints of all the apple boughs That kined her by the way

Our parson stands up straight and tall. For our dear souls to pray, And of the place where sinners go, Now, she is highest Heaven to me; So Hell is far away.

Most stiff and still the good folk sit To hear the sermon through; But if our God he such a God, And if these things be true. Why did He make her then so fair,

And both her eyes so blue? A flickering light, the sun creeps in, And finds her sitting there; And touches soft her lilar gown, And soft her yetlow hair:

I look across to that old pew, And have both praise and prayer. Gh, violets in Sudbury lane, Amid the grasses green,

This maid who stirs ye with her feet Is far more fair, I ween! I wonder how my forty years Look by her sweet sixteen! -- Lizette W. Reess.

CARE.

All in the leafy darkness, when sleep has passed

I knew the surging of the sea-Though never wave were nigh.

All in the leafy darkness, unbroken by a star, There came the clamorous call of day,

All in the leafy darkness, woven with husbes deep, I heard the vulture-wings of Fear Above me tireless sweep; The sea of Doubt, the dread of day, upon me surged

and swept, All in the leafy darkness. And while the whole world slept. -Virginia Woodward Cloud, in the Century.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The average mariner of to-day, if he had een compelled to pass the practical examnation of years ago, would hardly be given a rating as an able seaman. Very few of the modern "bosses of the quarterdeck" can tell you what the skysall yards are for and why they are used. The oldtime skipper, however, had a true idea of their value and can tell all about their use. One of the few oldtime skippers who is still wearand to have made it impossible that there ing the harness of service sailed away from Philadelphia the other day, the Record If the voting machine in Rochester has says, on the ship Charmer, for the Pacific. This stanch old clipper is one of the few left with skysails, and her commander is Captain Joseph Holmes. Although the old skipper is past 70 years of age he is still as hale, hearty and lively as a youngster of 40. Over fifty years of his life have been spent in navigating the waters of the globe, and in all this time he has never had a shipwreck. He has rounded Cape Horn seventy-eight times, and sixteen different times has weathered the fierce storms of the Cape of Good Hope. That is

to be proud of. General Grosvenor has views on the subject of peace commissions. He thinks the commission now in Paris should be called ome and a new commission appointed composed of Admirals Sampson and Schley and Captains "Bob" Evans, Phillips, Clark, Wildes, Sigsbee and Chadwick. He wants each of these commissioners to take a manof-war and anchor in front of St ports and conduct negotiations with 13-inch guns. The arguments which a commission of that kind could command would, in his opinion, be convincing in a high degree and speedily produce treaty results.

Justin Huntley McCarthy, son of the more distinguished Justin McCarthy, and himself a novelist, historian and politician like his father, is in this country to lecture on historical subjects and to write a book on the social and political conditions of America. So he says. Mrs. McCarthy is the curiously celebrated Cecilia (otherwise Clasy) Loftus, and she is going to play at Koster & Blal's music hall in New York the coming winter. Mr. McCarthy spent several years of his boyhood in America, when his father was a New York newspaper man and magazine writer.

Particular honor has been paid in Lowell, Mass., to Butler Ames, son of General Adelbert Ames and grandson of General Butler, who has just been re-elected to the legislature. Since he left the state house with the other solons last spring Butler Ames has risen to be lieutenant colonel of the Sixth regiment. He is a graduate of West Point and has made a good soldier.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is one of the few wives of political notabilities who share their husbands' enjoyment of cartoons. Mrs. Thomas Platt has said that she sometimes fears to open a paper. So, too, Mrs. Russell Sage. But Mrs. Rooseveit has made quite a collection of the multitudinous representations of the rough rider.

Says the editor of the Lost Creek (Col.) Lyre: "We were kept at the lodge on business Tuesday night until the bowling covotes announced the coming of day, and in the resultant dispute with our worser half received the facial blemishes which our dastardly enemies attribute to a less worthy cause, 'War is hell!"

The latest scheme for feeding the poor of New York is to organize a corps of men to visit the 30,000 comfortable households, to-000 bearding houses and 5.400 hotels and restaurants in the city daily and collect the food which is left over from the abundant tables and which is ordinarily dumped into the garbage barrels.

It is authoritatively stated that John Morley will receive \$10,000 a year from the Macmillans for his Gladstone biography, and that the work will occupy five years. This is not excessive remuneration, when the magnitude of the labor is considered; there are more than 100,000 letters on file

Seats on the New York Stock exchange ere now quoted at \$27,500, the highest price known in fourteen years. This points to a resperous state of speculation. Five years go, after the panic, seats on the exchange auld be had for \$13,500.

It is related of Francis McKinley, greatuncle to the president, that when he was shot for participation in the Irish uprising of 1798 he snatched the bandage from his eyes and himself gave the command to

The silk industry in the United States is assuming gigantic proportions. Thirty years ago the value of silk produced in the United States was less than \$6,000,000. Last year it exceeded \$87,000,000,